

**MON) April 15****Ch. 21 – Manasseh and Amon**

Kings of Manasseh was the most evil king in the history of Judah who reigned over the most corrupt era of Judah. Even more terrible is that he reigned for 55 years, the longest reign of the kings of Judah. Verses 2-9 record Manasseh's evil deeds. In particular, what is said to have been built in the temple where God's name dwells? (Vv. 4,5,7)

**Ch. 22 – The actions of Josiah, king of Judah**

Josiah, who became king at the age of eight, did what was right in the sight of the Lord and was a king who walked in the ways of David. His first act was to repair the Temple, which had deteriorated during the reign of Manasseh. What did high priest Hilkiah discover while repairing the temple?

**Ch. 23 – Revival during the reign of King Josiah of Judah**

This chapter records the revival during the reign of King Josiah. He gathered the people of Judah and pledges to read and obey the word of God. (verses 1-3) Regarding King Josiah, verse 25 says, "Before him there was no king like him, who turned to the Lord with all his (.....) and with all his (.....) and with all his (.....), according to all the Law of Moses, nor did any like him arise after him."

**Ch. 24 – The beginning of the Fall of Judah: Kings Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah**

In this chapter records the sad history of Judah's last days before the fall. Who was king when almost all the people, leaders, and warriors of Jerusalem were captured, and all the treasures of the temple and royal palace were plundered by Babylon?

(This prophecy is recorded in Jeremiah 22:24-27)

**Ch. 25 – Capture of Jerusalem, destruction of the Temple, and the message of hope**

The main story of this chapter is the capture of Jerusalem, destruction of the Temple; however, it also include a message of hope. Who is the kings who was captured and taken to Babylon but was pardoned?

(This hints at the restoration of the nation by the faithful God as He promised)

**TUE) April 16 ****1 Chronicles Chs. 1, 2 – Genealogy with the eyes of faith (1) From Adam to the Descendants of Judah.**

Chronicles are books written to help the Israelites return from captivity in Babylon and learn about their roots and history in Jerusalem. It is highly likely that Ezra was the author. With the genealogy from Adam, Chapters 1-9 show how God is unfolding His plan. Chapter 1 records genealogy from Adam to Abraham. Chapter 2 records genealogy from Israel (Jacob), his sons, and progeny. Find and write about the sons of the following people who continue the genealogy of faith.

- 1) Sons of Adam: (Cain, Abel), Seth
- 2) Noah's three sons:
- 3) Abraham's two sons:
- 4) Isaac's two sons: Esau and Israel (Jacob)

**Chs. 3, 4 – Genealogy with the eyes of faith (2) God still works.**

Chapter 3 records the genealogy of David (the royal line). Chapter 4 records the descendants of Judah and Simeon. In particular, the Chapter 3 the genealogy in three parts.

- 1) Sons and daughters of king (.....) (Vv. 1-9)
- 2) Descendants of king (.....) (Vv. 10-16)
- 3) Genealogy after the captivity (verses 17-24) This shows that even though the nation of Israel was destroyed, the people of Israel were not destroyed and that God is still alive and working. Even if our lives seem to be over and what we have is destroyed, God will never leave us or give up on us. Still, God is in control of every situation in His almighty and good hands.

**WED) April 17****Chs. 5, 6 – Genealogy with the eyes of faith (3) The will of God is fulfilled.**

Chapter 5 is a genealogy of the tribes that occupied the east side of the Jordan River (Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh). Chapter 6 records the genealogy and cities of the tribe of Levi.

- 1) In chapter 3 verses 1-2, Jacob's first son (.....) lost his birthright by violating his father Jacob's concubine Bilhah (Genesis 35:22). (Genesis 49:4) So the birthright went to (.....). Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, were counted as two tribes of Israel. The tribe of (.....) is chosen for the line of kings; thus, King David, and later the Messiah came from the tribe of Judah. (God's sovereignty cannot be violated by any human method or power, and God's will is always accomplished.)
- 2) The tribes east of the Jordan initially rely on God and won wars. However, later in history, they are destroyed by Assyria because of their sins. What were their sins? (5:25-26)

(Faith is trusting in God until the end.)

**Chs. 7, 8 – Genealogy with the eyes of faith (4) Trust in God's.**

Chapter 7 records genealogy of the six tribes west of the Jordan River. Chapter 8 records genealogy of the tribe of Benjamin. Here, focus is taken to the story of Ephraim. (7:20-27) Ephraim loses his two sons, Ezer and Eleath in a conflict with people of Gath. While he was mourning the loss of his two sons, God gave him a new son, whom he named (.....). God knows the pain and grief of his people and gave (.....) through Beriah and later victories over Canaan. (Through Beriah's descendant Joshua, 7:27)

**THU)** April 18**Ch. 9 – Those who returned from Babylonian captivity**

This chapter contains a list of people who returned from captivity in Babylon. The first people to return were the priests, Levites, and Nethinim. (Verse 2) The Nethinim were laborers who worked in the temple, and they were mainly residents of Canaan. The fact that these people were the first to return shows that the first thing to do upon returning to Jerusalem was to rebuild the temple and restore worship. The highest priority in our lives is to worship God. Is worship central to our lives?

**Ch. 10 – The fall of the House of Saul**

From 9:35 through the end of Chapter 10, the genealogy and the death of King Saul are recorded. Saul died because he sinned against the LORD. Saul "broke faith with the Lord in that he did not ( ) the command of the Lord, and also consulted a medium, seeking guidance. He did not ( ) guidance from the Lord. Therefore the Lord put him to death and turned the kingdom over to David the son of Jesse." (Are we living by keeping God's word and asking for God's guidance?)

**Ch. 11 – David Becomes King of Israel and Judah**

This chapter records David ascension to the throne of Israel and of Judah (verses 1-9), and David's mighty men. Who are the following mighty men?

- 1) When David became king, he struck down the Jebusites and drove them out:
- 2) Men who risked their lives to draw water from the well near the gate of Bethlehem for David:

**Ch. 12 – David's mighty men**

This chapter introduces David's warriors who helped David and contributed to building David's kingdom. In particular, defying Saul (then-current king of Israel) and following David was an act that risked their lives. Among them, 3,000 people from the tribe of ( ), the tribe of Saul, chose and followed David because they saw the value of faith rather than blood lines or family (verse 29)

**FRI)** April 19 **Ch. 13 – Moving the Ark of God to Jerusalem (1)**

In this chapter, David thought that he need to seek God's will when reigning of Israel. For this reason, he wanted to bring the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. Although there was a delay in bringing the Ark of the Covenant because of Uzzah's incident, God used this incident to increase the fear of God in David's heart. "And David was ( ) afraid of God that day, and he said, 'How can I bring the ark of God home to me?'"

**Ch. 14 – King David's early victories and war with the Philistines**

Verses 8-17 of this chapter record two battles with the Philistines. What was the first thing David did when facing these two battles? (Vv. 10,14)

(When David asked God for guidance, God answered and promised victory.)

**Ch. 15 – Moving the Ark of God to Jerusalem (2)**

As recorded in Chapter 13 above, David had previously failed to bring the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. After a more careful preparation, the Ark is brought to the city. What two special instructions did David give to the Levites who would move the Ark of God? (Vv. 12-15)

**Ch. 16 – The Joy of God's Presence**

This chapter records how David joyfully offered a sacrifice to God for bringing the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem, blessed all the people, and sang a song (poem) of thanks to God. The songs of praise and gratitude sung by the Levites on this day are included in the Psalms. Read the words of the Psalms together.

- 1) 16:7-23: Psalm 105:1-15
- 2) Verses 23-34: Psalm 96
- 3) Verse 34: Psalm 136:1
- 4) Verses 35-36: Psalm 106:47-48

**SAT)** April 20**Ch. 17 – David's desire to build a Temple, and God's answer**

David, who was living in the cedar palace, expresses to God his desire to build God's temple. God rejects David's desire but instead blesses David's House (David's royal line). "When your days are fulfilled to walk with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring after you, one of your own sons, and I will ( ) his kingdom. He shall build a house for me, and I will ( ) his throne forever."

**Ch. 18 – David's Victory Record**

After learning (in chapter 17) that the work of building the Temple would be done by his son, David now had a new goal. It was to gather the resources required to build the Temple. Wherever David went, he won the war by God's grace and gathered the spoils of war for the Temple project. In fact, in verse 8 records that: "With it Solomon made the ( ) and the ( ) and the ( ) of bronze."

**Chs. 19, 20 – First War with Ammon (19:1-15), First war with Aram (18:3-8), Second war with Aram (19:16-19), Second War with Ammon (20:1-3) War with the Philistines (20:4-8)**

Chapters 18-20 record various wars that David won because God was with him.

"And the ( ) gave victory to David wherever he went." (18:6, verse 13) War and victory belong to God. The Bible does not say that David won because of his strength and power, but that it was God who was with David that enabled him to win. Being with God and holding on to God's grace is the only secret to victory.